

OK produces no substantial effect. The sedimentation velocity of the filler particles in the adhesive resin solution increases with an increasing average particle size, which considerably deteriorates the handling properties of the adhesive resin solution. With the average particle size being 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or smaller, the filler moderately increases the viscosity of the adhesive resin solution and makes the adhesive resin layer porous. The adhesive resin solution and the electrolytic solution can thus be held in the interface between electrodes.

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Paragraph beginning at page 36, line 13 from the bottom:

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OK (Two Times Amended) Table 3 shows the results obtained when the ratio of the alumina filler to the adhesive resin was varied. These results are graphed in Fig. 6, in which the peel strength and the battery capacity are plotted against volume percentage of the voids. The proportion of the adhesive resin in the void volume formed by the filler changes with a change of the filler to resin ratio, and a change of the void volume in the adhesive resin layer follows. If the volume percentage of the voids is 20% or less, passages for ions through the adhesive resin layer are diminished, resulting in an obvious reduction in discharge capacity. On the other hand, the adhesive strength tends to reduce with an increase of volume percentage of the voids. If the volume percentage of the voids is [more than] 80% or more, the amount of the filler is so large that the amount of the adhesive resin is insufficient, resulting in an extreme reduction in adhesive strength.

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#### IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend Claims 1-13 as follows:

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